AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

PROPER FOOD FOR CHICKS.

Dry bread soaked in either warm young chicks until they are three weeks evening feed of cracked wheat. three weeks old give corn bread crumbled

MILK TWICE A DAY. dairy matters than Colonel F. D. Curtis, at night with wheat, and you ought to the old-fashioned notion to milk only in the morning after cows drop off in their yield is a mistake. If worth milking at all a cow is worth milking twice a day. She will not only give more, but the milk will be of a great deal better quality. It does not do milk any good to remain in the udder so many hours after it is secreted, and it does not do the cow any good. Just why the last milk drawn is the best is unexplained. But we know it is the richest, and if the reason is because it is the last secreted, then the twenty-four hours' rule of milking is a poor one in more than one sense-poor in quantity and quality .- New York

COLORING BUTTER. The practice of coloring butter is to be condemned for two reasons: It is fraudulent, and therefore dishonest, and it is il-Legal. It misrepresents the character of he butter, and the majority of consuers are deceived by it. It is unnecessary, and is practiced solely to please the eye and to meet the popular delusion that high-colored butter is superior in quality to the pale-colored. An excellent color may be procured by adequate and judicious feeding and the keeping of cows whose butter has the desirable tint. The oleomargarine law provides that any mix- pork to the bushel of corn under proper ture of oil with butter renders it liable to the tax. As penal statutes are to be the difference in amount of butter obstrictly construed, the quantity of the eil mixed is not an element to be considered, otherwise where could the line be drawn? So that when a colored oil is under similar conditions, otherwise your mixed with the cream to tint the butter experiment will not be comparative. it is, in fact and in truth, an adultera- Butter holds different quantities of water tion, which renders the maker of the under different conditions, and hence you mixture liable to the onerous tax on oleo- must be careful to make the test comparamargarine, and puts him in a dangerous position of liability to prosecution. If twelve hours, using ice or snow. We use the potash coloring solutions are used instead of the oil, one is on the other horn inches in diameter. As soon as we have of the dilemma, which is equally sharp, and prosecution for adulterating food would impend .- New York Times.

FEEDING FOR BACON. There is something else to be aimed for in breeding and feeding hogs besides the amount of lard they will make. The best market at present is reserved for good bacon hogs. Buyers understand that a hog fed nothing but corn, while he may be heavy is coarse, soft and spongy. A hard constitution is what the successful breeder should try to attain. Pick out the best breeding stock, neat, plump and well boned but avoid the coarse lubberly stock. Vary the food from corn to the more nitrogenous foods, as rye, oats, bran, shorts, middlings, oil meal, grass and clover, with an ample supply of good ashes, which is one of the best bone builders and worm destroyers. We should make a distinction between feeding and fattening. Corn furnishes very little health sustaining, flesh-producing food; it is made up so largely of carbonaceous material that fat is almost its only product. After the pigs are well grown and have good strong frames and constitutions they may be fed on corn with profit. But even then care should be taken or over feeding in one direction will injure their health. Hog cholers is often a proof of bad feeding, and always takes the most hold on con-

diet .- Farm, Field and Stockman. PREPARATION AND CARE OF CUTTINGS. It does not seem to be generally understood, says R. G. Newton, in the Amerian Agriculturist, that nearly all varieties of cuttings can be easily callused or rooted before it is time to plant them in the spring. The cuttings are made in autumn after the leaves fall, and tied firmly in little bunches of fifty or one hundred each. Each bundle should be marked by using two slips of pine, painted on one side with white lead, or yellow ochre, and the name distinctly written with a lead pencil in the fresh paint. This is covered by the other slip and the two are tied together with a piece of thread. This is firmly tied in the bundle and it not be necessary to guess at the name of the cuttings. They are stored through the winter either by placing on a bed of away especially for this purpose. If supmoist earth, butt end down, or in a trench two feet wide and four inches deeper than the height of the cuttings. cuttings are placed compactly in this mench, butt end up, and covered with are willing to watch early and late; and, three or four inches of rich garden soil. unless you are fond of poultry. The de-When the ground begins to freeze, they tails are minute, but each one is imare covered deeply with stable manure. straw or leaves, putting on enough to keep the frost from the cuttings. In the spring this manure is removed, and the soil over the cuttings leveled. If it gets dry it is sprinkled with water and kept moist, but not wet, and when the time comes to plant them most varieties will have good roots started, while the buds are dormant, and when planted they are this stage of their growth. more sure to grow than if not so treated. The trench should be made on ground where water does not stand. For some of the choicer varieties of grapes, or other cuttings wanted early, a cold frame placed over the trench in the spring, after the manure is taken off, will forward them several days earlier.

VARIETY IN FEEDING.

You can't take something from nothing, neither can you make poultry pay without a reasonable outlay of care and attention. Too many men buy an expen sive brand of fowls and think that when

regulation and change will work wonders. Bulk is as necessary in winter time for poultry as for cattle. Green feed, such as cabbage, carrots, turnips and beets, is excellent. If it difficult to procure these, hay, especially clover hay, may be used to advantage, if properly treated. To make it edible for fowls, it must be cut into very short lengths and water or milk makes the best food for soaked over night in warm water. Clover contains quite a large percentage of old. At ten days old begin to give an lime and phosphates, and will help the

When hens in winter laying.

mbled In feeding it should be mixed with fine three times a day, alternating with grain in about the following proportions: the soaked bread and plenty of greens. To every bucketful of dry cut hav add Let them have plenty of pure water at all ten pounds of corn meal, ground oats times. They should have a good range, and bran. Linseed meal in the proporbut not be allowed to run in the grass tion of about a pound to every ten of until after the dew is off .- New York the mixture and an ounce of salt, well stirred in, will make the food more acceptable as well as healthy. Vary this feed in the morning with a warm mess of According to no less an authority in middlings, barley meal and potatoes, and make a good profit on eggs this winter. -Farm, Field and Stockman.

SETTING MILK. Any observant dairyman has found out that he gets more cream the sooner after milking the milk is set and lert undisturbed. Milk that is to be shipped, used for drinking purposes, or sent to the cheese factory, may with advantage be stirred in cooling, but for cream getting, set as soon as possible, and let it be till you wish to skim it; this is our experience. Mr. J. N. Muncy, in Farmers' Review, puts it this way:

Some of the most practical information to be derived from the reports of Experiment Stations, seems to be a long while | I use a cast iron broiler, circular in form, in getting fully incorporated in the brain tissue of some farmers. It is just as certain that you lose a certain quantity of the cream contained in milk, by delaying its setting, as it is that the sun rises in the morning. Thirty minutes delay means a loss of three to five per cent. Again, remember that shallow setting of milk needs a warm temperature, say sixty degrees, while deep setting needs a cold temperature, say forty degrees or less. This is no fine spun theory of some ignoramus, but a settled scientific truth as certain that you can make ten pounds of conditions. If you don't believe it, try tained when the milk is set twelve hours at fifty degrees and forty degrees respecttively. Be sure you weigh the butter tive. I have set my milk the year round coolers nineteen inches deep and eight milk enough to fill one of these pails. I put it in the water immediately. It seems to me that I can tell by the appearance of the skim milk whether the setting of the milk was delayed or not.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. The moon is never right while the sced-

Country roads are too often paved with

No man ever reaped foul wheat from clean ground and clean seed.

When prices are low it is just the time to improve your farm animals.

If there were more drains on the farm there would be fewer druggists in the

butcher of the animal that has learned to

Good farming consists as much in overcoming adverse circumstances as in improving fully favorable opportunities.

On an average, the man with the fewest clods in the field in the fall has the most wheat in the field the next

Plants which may be desired for the window garden during the winter should now be given some extra care in the way of pruning, watering, etc.

The price of butter is improving. stitutions weakened by constant corn Have you kept your cows in condition to enable you to reap the benefit of this improvement? If not, why not?

Let the hogs clean up the waste apples and peaches under the trees, and there will be fewer waste fruit next year.

There will also be better hogs this year. You cannot increase your products without increasing your expenses; but production increases at a faster rate than expenses increase. Herein is the greater profit of good farming.

If you can find nothing better to hold the top on a stack of hay, a few hills of corn pulled up by the roots and tied together at the tips, when hung over the stack at proper distances will answer very well.

The second crop of clover makes a first-class feed for hogs during the winter and should be cut and stored plied regularly they will consume a considerable quantity during the winter.

It is of no use to expect to make money in the chicken business unless you portant, and they all lead to success if rightly followed.

If your young fowls are roosting on perches, see that the perches are made of flat strips with the corners rounded, instead of round poles, as this latter is frequently the cause of crooked bones. Look to this in time; your chicks are worthy of your care and protection at

Don't fail to utilize all the turnip tops the garden affords. They make fine chicken feed. Either throw them on the ground, turnips and all, for chickens to pick at, or tie them in bunches with a coarse string that will not cut, and weigh them down with a rock. turnips themselves, if cooked, mashed and mixed with bran and shorts, make excellent feed for laying hens and growing chicks.

An Unexplored Country.

Thibet is the only known country on earth not open to missions. It has an this is done their money is made. The area of 750,000 square miles. The greatfact is that high bred fowls like fine stock est length from east to west is 1500 of any kind require extra care. A scrub miles, and the population is estimated at hen will live in a cold, dirty chicken 8,000,000. It is the stronghold of Budhouse with nothing but corn for food, dhism. Lhassa, the capital, is the "Rome" and not pay for its feed to be sure, but of the Buddhists, and the Dalai Lama is keep alive. But the better paying the Buddhist pope. He is supreme in fowls won't stand it. Anything that both temporal and spiritual things. One makes the hens comfortable and healthy monastery has about five thousand Budwill have its effect. Variety in food is dhist priests, and there are about six thouone of the most necessary things in pro- sand in the country. Thibet is virgin moting good health. Overfeeding is al- soil for missions. The country is tribumost as bad as starvation, but careful tary to China.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

IN THE MATTER OF MOTHS. More than one hundred and fifty years ago Reaumur, observing that clothing moths never attacked the wool and hair on living animals, inferred that the natural odor of the wool, or the oily matter in it, was distasteful to them, says Clothier and Furnisher. Consequently he rubbed various garments with the wool of fresh pelts, and also wet other garments with the water in which wool had been washed, and found that they were never attacked by moths. Experiments with tobacco smoke and the odors of spirits of turpentine showed that both were equally destructive, but it was necessary to close the rooms very tightly and keep the fumes very dense in them for twenty-four hours

to obtain satisfactory results. Chests of cedar or sprigs of this tree are so disagreeable to them that they will not deposit their eggs where this odor is at all strong, but should the eggs be laid before the garments are packed away the odor will not prevent the hatching of the eggs, nor the destructive work of the larvæ afterward. Clothing may also be protected from moths by packing it in stout cotton or paper bags, made perfectly tight, but this must be done before the moths appear on the wing.

TO BROIL A BEEFSTEAK. The only way to make a beefsteak deget the full benefit of it is to take pains in broiling. The first requisite is a perfect broiler; second, a good, clear fire, either wood or coal; third, a good steak. My way of broiling a stake is as follows: convex, with radiators three quarters of with a raised opening at the top of the enough not to touch the steak, with four knob in the centre to handle it with. what one can afford and never be less than one inch in thickness. I remove the bone and the thin skin from the outside prevent curling. If for four people, with different tastes, I cut in four equal parts; now, with a small piece of suet, grease the tops of the radiators, lay the steak on in its original shape, now place proceed to broil to suit the taste of each by raising the cover. I can govern the broiling, as a portion can be used at any time. By this way all the rich juices ces of the meat are retained. The dish to receive the broiled steak should be hot and covered. No salt should be used until the steak is removed from the broiler, than a liberal amount of butter should be spread on (not previously melted, as heat has a tendency to make it rancid), and salt to taste and serve hot. The art once acquired you will never eat a steak broiled any other way.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Omelet with stuffed olives and buttered maroons is a breakfast delicacy served by imported cooks.

Turnips, carrots and onions should not be split, but sliced in rings across, as they cook thus sooner.

Clean the inside of vinegar cruets and bottles by putting in crushed eggshells with a little water and shaking.

To prevent cake adhering to the pan Make easy and short the way to the | when baked, scatter a little flour over the out betraying the faintest trace of the the presence of Russian officers at Mepgreased surface before pouring in the

Careful diet will do much toward removing the greasy appearance from your skin. In addition put a little borax in the water used for bathing your face.

Consumptives will find relief from using, daily, glycerine and powdered willow charcoal. Proportions: One part of charcoal to two parts of pure glycer-

Slumber blankets of silk plush sell for \$30, but they are luxurious. One can dream in them, live in them and use them to drape an easel or a divan, or picture or a piano.

To cure wrinkles, take a needle or other sharp instrument and draw it along the wrinkle, just hard enough to bring blood, then let it heal and the wrinkle will entirely disappear.

New sofa pillows are filled with down and finished with a folded ruffle of some plain colored silk. For the case an artist son, a story teller for the Youth's Comthe leading shade in the flower matched in the plain silk.

Onions should be soaked in salted warm water previous to cooking to partly remove any strong odor they may possess. Peas, string beans and green corn should not be prepared for cooking until about ready to be used.

To clean papered walls: Wipe down with a flannel cloth tied over a broom or brush. Cut a thick piece of stale bread and rub down with this. Begin at the top and go straight down. Care must, of course, be taken not to wear upon the

Have all medicines in one place-a box, drawer or chest-and always keep all therein. Have each member of a family understand where it is and what it is and what it is for, and have your rolls of linen, cotton and flannel in a handy place easily got at when needed.

water with a little powdered borax, which serves to set the color. Wash the linen separately and quickly, using very lawn or field covered with numerous httle soap; rinse in topid water contain- small webs, as you have doubtless often ing a little boiled starch; dry in the

shade, and iron when nearly dry. There is nothing better for a cut than powdered resin. Pound it until fine and put it in an empty clean pepper box with perforated top. Then you can easily sift make calculations, for I have frequently it out on the cut, and put a soft cloth no iced them immediately on the cessaaround the injured member and wet with cold water once in a while. It will prevent inflammation and soreness.

A quick dessert may be made of dried apples. Roll a piece of light biscuit dough very thin; spread with the stewed fruit, roll it up and cut in blocks an inch thick, place in a pan and sprinkle with sugar, a little cream or butter on each piece and fill the crevices with water. Bake and serve with lemon sauce.

When new lamp chimneys are bought, place in a kettle of cold water, let it come to a boil, then set back of stove, where it will gradually cool. This is an excellent toughening process. All glassware, dishes, tumblers and the like treated this way will break less easily. is to say, opium, ipecacuanha, digitalis,

water has had time to cool. Oil of peppermint in vapor diluted in this country-London Lancet.

even to one part in 100,000,000 will kill cockroaches in an hour, they dying in convulsions. One drop of the oil placed under a bell jar covering a cultivation of cholera bacilli will kill both bacilli and spores in forty-eight hours. It is also regarded as among the best surgical antiseptics, and of great value in

phthisis and diphtheria.

A Live Bug for an Ornament. One of the most interesting of the little bits of quaint South American life which have been added to New York's street panorama by the Spanish-speaking delegates to the Commercial Congress was noticed in a Fourth avenue street car. The car was well filled when it reached Eighteenth street on its way downtown, and most of the passengers looked like business men immersed in their morning papers. By the side of a young man in a soft hat-a very dark-haired and blackeyed young man-sat à handsome young

Suddenly the young woman gave a little scream, sprang to her feet, brushing something away in the meantime and hastily left the car. The dark young man in the soft hat smiled, picked up a long green bug which hung from the lappel of his coat by a tiny gold chain some eighteen inches long, and replacing the curious creature on his breast went on reading. Everybody in the car then began looking at the bug which had crawled away from the master and brought licious is to broil it, and the only way to up on the young woman's shoulder. The bug looked like a double Scarabæus, almost, in fact, as if it were two beetles united by the very narrow waist about which the slender gold links bound it. It was about an inch and one-eighth long, and each of the lobes of its body was nearly half an inch broad. The head an inch in height at regular intervals, was distinguished from the other end by short, black mandibles, and there were cone; a fluted gutter passes around the six black legs, three on each side, which broiler to receive the drip. Now comes looked exactly like those of a spider. the secret. There is a tin cover, deep These South American bugs, which are used as personal ornaments, have several half inch holes in the top and a wooden times recently been exhibited as curiosities in the windows of Broadway jewel-Now for the steak. It should be just ers. The one seen in the street car is the property of Mr. Garcia Perez y Riera, a young Gautemalan, who chose this occasion for a visit to New York. He says of the fat and make little incisions to it is harmless and quite tame. - New York

Best Way to Copy Drawings. A new method of copying drawings which may be found of service in archithe cover on, carefully remove the stove tects offices is given in the Deutches lid, place the broiler over the opening, Baumgenerbes Blatt. Any kind of opaque drawing paper in ordinary use may be employed for this purpose, stretched in the usual way over the drawing to be copied or traced. Then by the aid of a cotton pad the paper is soaked with benzine. The pad causes the benzine to enter the pores of the paper, rendering the paper more transparent than the finest tracing paper. The most delicate tints show through the paper so treated, and may be copied with the greatest ease, for pencil, India ink or water colors take equally well on the benzinized surface. The paper is neither creased nor torn, remaining whole and supple. Indeed pencil marks and water color tintings last better upon paper treated in this way than on any other kind of tracing paper, the former being rather difficult to re-move by rubber. When large drawings are to be dealt with the benzine treatment is only applied to parts at a time. thus keeping pace with the rapidity of evaporates and the paper assumes its original white and opaque appearance withcil marks on ordinary drawing or tra paper, this may be done by wetting it with milk and drying in the air.

Picturesque Old San Diego.

Old Town, or new San Diego, Cal., was once the center of civilization and has a historical interest at this later day, with its broad streets, wide plaza and old abode houses. Here the missionaries, or Jesuit priests, says a correspondent of the Springfield Republican, erected s church that has mostly crumbled away. The friar's garden bears no vestige of its olden glory. Cactus hedges, some old date palms, and some trees still bearing olives are all that remain to tell the tale of past grandeur. Among the literary lights who are making their homes ir San Diego are Bryant, the historian; Charles Edwin Markham, who writes for the Century, and has a charming villa ir a canyon retreat; Miss Estelle Thomppattern or Pompadour design is used and panion, and Lee Hardy, the Texas author and novelist, who has recently come to live in this bay climate that has such healing properties. Joaquin Miller owns several lots of Pacific beach, and anticipates making a summer home for himself there in the near future. Scattered along the beach are some fanciful homes-and many more are contemplated. When one thinks that two or three years ago he could rent a boat for fifty cents a day, and sail from the city over to this beach, that had not a house on its shores, or any signs of civilization, you will understand that the story here told to-day and so happily illustrated, is not such a marvelous tale.

A Reliable Dry Weather Sign.

Speaking of the dry weather, says the St. Louis Republic, a close observer of nature remarked to the man about town: "I have a dry weather sign which for years I have never known to fail, and it To launder red table linen, use tepid at the same time illustrates the great wisdom of small creatures, and that is this: Whenever you see the grass of the seen, you may depend on it that the weather will be dry for some time.

"The tiny creatures seem to know with unerring wisdom when to spread their tents and they require no time to tion of a rain."

Treatment of Pneumonia by Ice. Dr. Ficandt, writing in Duodecim, a Finnish medical journal, states that he has now treated no less than 106 cases of pneumonia with ice, and with the best results. Though ten of the cases were of double pneumonia, only three out of the whole number succumbed, notwithstanding that the epidemic was by no means a slight one. The method adopted was to apply over the affected lung an Indiarubber bag containing ice continuously for from twelve to twenty-four hours after the crisis. In addition to the local treatment the patients were given such medicines as are usually employed, that Keep the kettle covered tightly until the brandy, etc. The method has, we may remark, received of late some attention

Many people have learned by experience

that Sheridan's Condition Powder given once daily, in the food, will supply the needed material to strengthen and invigorate sick chickens or moulting hens and get them to laying earlier than anything else on earth. Mrs. Edwin Brown, East Greenwich, R. I., says: "I could not do without Sheridan's Condition Powder when hens are moulting. I use it for gapes and diarrhoa; for when chickens are small they often droop and die. To a pint of clabbered milk I add a teaspoonful of the powder, mix well, and let the chicks eat all they will once a day; it does seem to be just what they need, they soon become so vigorous. People langhed at me when I began to use Sheridan's Powder, and I had no idea I should win a premium. They laugh best who laugh last, however. I got more eggs than anyof my neighbors and some of pest who laugh last, however. I got more eggs than any of my neighbors, and some of them had over 100 hens. For 50 cts. I. S.
Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send two 25 cent packs, five packs for \$1; or, for \$1.20, one large 2½ pound can of Powders, post paid; six cans for \$5, express prepaid. For 5cts, a copy of the best Poultry paper sent roct mid

Eastern Beggars.

Beggary throughout the East is a thriving profession. There are guilds of beggars, besides the numerous communities of dervishes who are semi-religious mendicants. Many families have been beggars for generations, and are mendicants from choice. Some of these professional beggars are actually wealthy. Four-and-twenty years ago the writer well remembers a case. The Chief Beggar (the title was not conferred in derision) gave his daughter in marriage to a substantial farmer. The girl's dowry consisted of two freehold houses, the rooms of which were entirely filled with dry pieces of bread, and the sales of these begged crusts subsequently realized a considerable sum, being disposed of as food for cattle. It must be remembered that in the East there is no organized charity, that most Mussulmans are exceedingly charitable, many giving away fifth and some even a third of their income. Under such circumstances it is not be wondered at that the professional beggar thrives .- Good Words.

A Chinese Bank.

In the course of a few weeks it is expected that a Chinese banking house will be opened in the heart of Chinatown. The originators of the project include Mr. Chu Fong, the most dressy of Chinamen and cashier of several importing firms and many other Mott street firms. The institution will be the first of its kind in this country. It is the desire of Mr Chu Fong and his associates in the scheme to run the bank upon the basis of a savings institution. A small rate of interest is to be paid to each regular depositor, and the money is to be let out on a bigger inor interest in Mott street is between ten and fifteen per cent for all small loans on good security. It is a very singular thing, and yet it is an undeniable fact. especially in this city that Chinaman is in the English language and ways the more money he has. As a rule those Chinamen who know how to talk and deal with the Americans are the poorest .-- New York Telegram.

Biggest Gun in the World.

A cast steel gun weighing 235 tons has just been shipped by Messrs. Krupp from Hamburg for Cronstadt. The caliber of the gun is thirteen and one-fourth inches, the barrel is forty feet in length. The advancement with the work. When the range of the gun is over eleven miles, copy is completed the benzine rapidly and it will fire two shots per minute, each shot costing between \$1250 and \$1600. At the trials of the gun held in benzine. If it is desired to fix lead pen- pen, the range of the Essen firm, the four feet long and wei 1800 pounds, and propelled by a charge of 700 pounds of powder, penetrated nineteen and one-half inches of armor and went 1312 yards beyond the target The gun is the largest in existence.

> The Weight of the Whale. Nilsson remarks that the weight of the great Greenland or right whale is 100 tons, or 220,000 pounds, equal to that of eighty-eight elephants or 440 bears. The whalebone in such a whale may be taken at 3360 pounds and the oil at from 140 to 170 tons. The remains of the fosil whale which have been found on the coast of Ystad, in the Baltic, and even far inland in Wangapanse, Wester-

> gothland betoken a whale which, alhough not more than between fifty and sixty feet in length, must at least have had a body twenty-seven times larger and heavier than that of the common or right Three Christian Japanese recently sailed from San Francisco to preach the Gospel among their countrymen on the Sand-

From ordinary business methods is made by the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in guaranteeing this world-famed remedy to cure all diseases arising from derangements of the liver or stomach, as indigestion, or dyspepsia, biliousness or "liver complaint," or from impure blood, as boils, blotches, pimples, eruptions, scalp disease, salt-rheum, scrofulous sores and swellings and kindred aliments. Money paid for "Discovery" promptly returned if, on fair trial, it don't cure.

wich Islands, who number 5000.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it. THE parasols carried in the United States cost \$14,000,000 annually.

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THE total weight of the great thirty-six-inch telescope at the Lick Observatory is forty tons.

All that we can say as to the merits of Dobbins's Electric Soap, pales into nothingness before the story it will tell you ties!, of its own perfect quality, if you will give it one trial. Don't take imitation. There are lots of them. A FLORIDA paper urges the town authoritie to plant pear trees along the streets.

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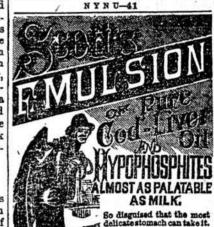
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